BRITISH TOPICS.

THE AFGHANS-ENGLAND'S BURDENS. THE REPORTED AFGHAN AFFRONT A PIECE OF FIC-TION-ENGLAND UNPREPARED FOR COSTLY AD-VENTURES-INFERIOR COOKERY ON THE CUNARD

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. LONDON, Oct. 19 .- So, then, it has to be admitted that there was no "insult" at all to Major Cavagnari, the parlémentaire who was sent forward to negotiate a passage for Sir Neville Chamberlain's mission, and failed. He was not threatened with death, as the journalistic janissaries of Lord Lytton told us at the time. He was not naltreated in way, physically or morally. He was, any on the other hand, treated with marked courtesy by Faiz Mohammed, the representative of Shere Ali in the Khyber Pass. An offer was even made him to send to Cabul for further orders, if Major Cavagnari liked to wait. But this offer was declined. Major Cavagnari insisted on being repulsed at once or admitted at once, and so back he went to his chief, and all over the world flew Lord Lytton's telegrams relating how he had been insulted and his envoy threatened. It is the Benedetti incident over again. This English messenger was just as much outraged at the Khyber Pass as the French Ambassador was at Ems -and no more. I thought Lord Lytton had more invention. His fame as a poet will suffer if he cannot do something better than his comrades the English playwrights do, borrow from the French. That Lord Lytton was soliciting a rebuff, and meant to use it as a pretext for invading Afghanistan, is now plainer than ever.

It is to be noted, further, that the native envoy sent to Shere Ali has returned, and has brought back an answer. One other main grievance of Lord Lytton's vanishes with this piece of news. That Shere Ali was a bad correspondent and neglected to reply to the Viceroy's letters has been, perhaps, the chief count in the indictment against him. It is a count which henceforth must be dropped. But the dispatch which aunounces the receipt of Shere Ah's letter proclaims also that it is not "satisfactory." Considering the gratuitous, not to say intentional, rudeness of Lord Lytton's epistles, I should not expect it to be. But why not let us have Shere Ali's letter at once, and let the world judge for itself whether it be "satisfactory" or not ? It is just possible that it might satisfy the British public, and other more impartial judges, even if it failed to satisfy a Viceroy bent on being dissatisfied. Lord Lytton knows well the advantage to be gained by possessing the public mind in advance with an unfavorable notion. The public is both indelent and docile-up to a certain point. Yet if Shere Ali's reply should prove to be, after all, a reasonable sort of document, Lord Lytton may not take much by his misrepresentation of it. It would go hard with the Viceroy if the slow-witted Briton should by-andby take it into his head that he was being played with. The feverish eagerness for another Indian war, which a month ago pervaded this country, has already cooled a little. It has cooled so much that it has been thought advisable to publish two long and able arguments in favor of the new frontier policy; one by Sir James Stephen, the other by Sir Bartle Frere, written in 1874. They are both vell known men, and both of authority in Indian affairs. 'Sir James Stephen, a civilian, is for taking military possession of Afghanistan. Sir Bartle Frere, with more knowledge of war, stops short of invasion. Both think Russia is behind Shere Ali. Neither offers a reason why England, if she is to fight Russia at all, should not fight her in Europe, within a comparatively easy distance of her true military base, rather than in India, far away from it. But the Government seem, if anything, rather auxious to lessen the auti-Russian fury of their "Jingo" band. And they seem resolved to postpone the Indian campaign till Spring, with some hope of getting out of it even then. In truth, the "situation" at home is of a kind to

make even Lord Beaconsfield pause. It has not improved since I sketched it last week, and again in the early part of this. The actual strain and distress in the money market may vary from day to day. The prospects of a crash or a panic may seem more or less near, the panic itself more or less evitable or mevitable. But the causes of the trouble remain, the uneasiness remains, and one of the best judges I know in such matters says it is hopeless to expect men's minds to settle down, or the usual confidence to return, before the beginning of another year. The feeling has not been improved by the publication of the City of Glasgow Bank statement. That statement discloses a condition of things which had been suspected indeed, but which the least sanguine hesttated to believe. The bank has simply been kept going by systematic lying and fraud; by false entries in the books, false returns to the Government, false statements to the shareholders, and by actual plundering of the cash box, into which the managers put their hands freely during the last few days, in the desperate effort to protract the struggle. Money is no easier, trade no better; manufactures are carried on at a loss now, as for months past. In fact, no time could be more inauspicious for that policy of costly adven-ture on which Lord Beaconsfield relies for the maintenance of his prestige. He is a man of many resources, and he may have some fresh surprise in store, showy and unsound like every act of his foreign policy. But nobody pretends to guess what it is. An audacious American-the phrase would pass

for pleonastic here, since all Americans are thought audacious, just as all American women are supposed to be preity-has written a letter complaining of the fare on board the English steamships between Liverpool and New-York. He dares to tell John Buil, who cannot in the least comprehend what he means, that huge smoking joints and Irish stews and greasy dishes of tripe are a mistake when served in a ship's saloon that is pitching and rolling at all sorts of angles. He ventures to say in print what has long been known in private-that the Peninsular and Oriental Company has lost a good part of its English custom on the Indian route, and that the French Messageries Company has gained it, because the cooking and service are better on the French line than the British. He remarks in like manner that the French Transatiantic Company has a full passenger list, spite of disasters which would have destroyed an English line long since; giving as a reason that people will cheerfully take some risk of going to the bottom in exchange for the certainty of good eating and cleanly waiting at table, so long as they keep affoat. And he winds up with a mad suggestion that the Cunard people should try to imitate French customs on their new ship, the Gallia.

There is a great deal of sense in F. B. T.'s letter; so much, indeed, that it is remarkable The Times should publish it. He has hit one among many blots in the existing management of English passenger-carrying steamships. But I judge that his experience of middle-passage miseries has been derived mainly from journeying on the Cunarders, where the maximum of old-fashioned discomfort is still religiously preserved. I doubt whether anybody now travels by the Cunard Line who has ever travelled by any other. It lives by its well-earned reputation for safety, which has not been much compromised by the loss of a ship or two in recent years, or by sundry mishaps which its managers have industriously kept out of the newspapers. It is far the slowest of the leading Atlantic lines; its passages averag-ing about two days more than the White Star. It is out of all comparison the slowest to adopt improvements in the direction of passengers' comforts. I was told the other day by a passenger in the newest Cunarder, the Seythia, that that vessel, like her predecessors, has no bells. The sea-sick wretches in her state-rooms are still left to scream for the stewards, who, as a rule, do not come. They are still remarkable, also, for a profusion ot coarse food coarsely served. There is a story that the builder of the Scythia proposed to Mr. John Burns to put in the new revolving arm-chairs in the sam. Mr. John Burns, averse as he is to change, thought the notion a good one, till he heard that it had been first adopted by the White Star people. That was enough to make him reject it with scorn. And I can imagine that the suggestion to introduce French cooking and service à la Russe to his vessels would throw him into a fine frenzy.

Perhaps it will be done after he and his kind shall have been gathered to their respectable fathers. On the other lines it may come sooner: Much has already been done on one or two of them-of the White Star I can speak from recent experience-to mitigate the norrors which were once the rule. But it would be rash to anticipate a general reform in British floating hotels till some improvement has been effected in those which rest upon land; and of which it is still true that they are bad in proportion to their bigness. If the Cunard people should lose another ship or two in a way to rouse more horror than their loss of the Tripoli on the Tuskar Rock did, it might be the making of them. They can hardly thrive forever on a popular superstition. G. W. S.

THE REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.

MR. GROW REVIEWS THE CAMPAIGN. RESULTS OF GOOD WORK IN PENNSYLVANIA FOR

HARD MONEY-REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS FOR 1880. The Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel a day or two ago, was asked by a Tribune reporter for his views on the recent elections and the causes of the result in his

"In 1876," said Mr. Grow, "the Penusylvania Republican State Convention adopted a bard-money platform, and the Republicans carried the State as usual; but last year the soft-money element was so persistent that what was regarded as a soft-money plank was inserted in the platform, and though the Republicans stood ahead of the Democrats on the question of sound money, yet a great many of the Republicans refused to vote (which a Democrat hardly ever neglects to do), and thus the Democrats carried the State by a small plurality. This year the Maine election frightened the Republicans, and they very foolishly adopted a platform that was silent on the money issue. The Greenback party, it was thought by many, would carry everything before it, but the result shows how absurd such a prediction was." "Did you not begin the hard-money campaign with a

speech in Oil City ?" "Yes, the first gun was fired there. Up to that time there had seemed to be a kind of paralysis on the party. The oil regions were regarded as a head centre for the soft-money advocates, and there was great astonishment that the Republicans should open the campaign with a hard-money speech there. Many letters, from all parts of the State, were immediately written to Colonel Quay, hairman of the Republican State Committee, to know if t was the intention to conduct the campaign on that sue. To all these inquiries Colonel Quay replied that there would not be the least abatement in pressing the ssue presented in my speech, and that the Republicans proposed to fight it out on that line. From that time torward we carried on an energetic campaign, strictly for hard money or paper convertible into coin at the will of the holder. The Democrats have preached soft money and hard money, and almost any money that they thought would please their heaters or gain their votes. They had the prestige of the success of the year before, and the sure prospect of controlling Congress, with its influence and patronage, The Greenback party was early in the field, well organized, and had the aid of recent success in Maine. The Greenback and Democratic parties coalesced in some districts and worked together in others, and both conducted an energetic campaign. The Republicans, however, have carried the State by from 25,000 to 38,000 majority, showing that the people do not believe in repudiation, and will vote against it when the issue is fairly presented to them."

Did the Greenback party poll as many votes as you

I have not seen their vote stated, but I doubt if it much exceeded 50,000 out of 758,000 votes in the State. In 1876 there were 7,187 Greenback votes polled, and 52,854 lastycar. Tals year we estimated their vote at 75,000, but if the election had been held a few weeks later they would not have polled half as many as they did. All the Republicans who had been led off by this bereav came to our meetings, heard our arguments for hard money, were convinced and voted with the party. The Democrats presented no arguments for hard money, consequently they did not regain the men who had left them to join the Greenbackers. Between those two parties there was little enoice, and it was hard to tell which was the sounder on the money question." "Did the results in the Congressional Districts meet

your expectations?" We hoped to defeat Stenger in the XVIIIth District,

and in that we were not disappointed. Albright is prolably elected in the XIth, while ex-Governor Curtin has been defeated by a National. Randall's majority has been greatly reduced, while Hiester Clymer has only about half the majority he had in the last election. about half the majority he had in the last election. These results, with the election of our State officers, and a large majority in the Legislature securing the return of a Republican United States Senator, certainly show good work for hard money. When it is rentembered that, with two exceptions only, all of the Pennsylvania Congressmen west of the Alleghanies voted in the House only has Whiter to releas the Resumption Act, the good work we have accompilabed may be partially estimated.

What do you regard as the probable course of the "What do you regard as the probable course of the Democratic palty the "There is only one course open to it and that it is now following as it did in the recent election. There is no possible chance for the Democrats to carry the North, and their only hope of success is by their old policy of subserviency to the Solid South. They will either swallow or be swallowed by the Greenback party, and the two together will continue their war against the National banks and for the old State banking system. Untar the present law banks can issue paper only to the amount of 90 per cent of their capital. Under the old State banking systems hanks were allowed to issue two or three dedicts or more for every one of capital, and even then they did not have the one of capital. The South is now without banking capital, consequently nd even then they did not have the one of capital, the South is now without banking capital, consequently to la unable to issue paper money under the present mixing system. With the old State banking system of the country with paper money without encrossive of its representing capital; consequently sy are chamorous for the old law and the repeat of exational Banking Act; that will be a port of the ce the Northern Democrats will pay for Southern pport, and that is their future policy, so far as they is not the country. e any." How do you regard the Republican prospects for

"They are decidedly good now, and I think the next President will be a Republican. The country will not sustain the Democratic reputation scheme, nor submit to the control of the Solid South. The Western and southern Democrats are already clocking out their cam-pairs against the National party, and that will be their exxt users."

concluding this conversation, Mr. Grow said he In concincing this conversation, Mr. Grow said he recognized the very able assistance The Thirm. In all given the party everywhere by its exposure of the cipher frauds. It had taken away the only stock in trade the Democrats had, their cry of fraud, and had so completely shown up what their Tilten-Reform campaign was based upon, that it had won back many voters to the Republican party.

THE VICTORY IN THE SOUTHERN TIER.

WHAT REPUBLICANS CONTENDED AGAINST IN CON-GRESSMAN DWIGHT'S DISTRICT - SOMETHING ABOUT SELKREG, OF WHOM TRIBUNE READERS HAVE HEARD BEFORE-GREENBACKISM STRONG AT ONE TIME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Let me thank THE TRIBUNE for the part it has performed in securing the grand victory just achieved at the election. There has not been so important a factor in it in my judgment as your paper. Others have done nobly, but THE TRIBUNE is the noblest Roman of them all.

I do not believe it is generally understood to what an extent we were threatened here by the Greenback move-ment. We have elected, a solid Republican delegation to the Assembly from the counties of this district, and reflected Congressman Dwight by a majority of at least 4,500, and perhaps 4,800 to 5,000, as against a Republican majority in 1874 of 753, and in 1876 of 3,177; but the struggle was a fierce one. When Mr. Dwight took his position on the Silver bill in favor of an honest dollar, a great many messages went from here warning him that he was making a political mistake, that he would lose his renomination, or his reflection if he should be renominated; that three-fifths of his party were against him. By the efforts of THE TEIBUNE, however, the stand taken by the party in Maine and elsewhere, and the open discussion of financial questions which was led by Messrs. Conkling, Boutwell, Woodford, Garfield and others, a change was produced in public sentiment. As one indication of the in-roads the Greenback heresy had made in the party, I may add that the Republican organ in this county-ex-Senator Selkreg's Ithaca Journal -apostasized, and proposed to lead the Greenback campaign. Selkreg promised to open it with a public speech and got so far as to publish the notice in ms own office, naming time and place for the speech. It is said, also, and believed, that he wrote to General Butler, asking nim to come to Ithaca to speak, and that Butler consented. When the time came the meeting failed. Nothing but pressure prevented Selkreg from becoming a hearty supporter of the Greenback movement, and he would have gone into it if a Republican paper had not been started in the county. This excited his fears, and kept him inside of the party. Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. S. 1878. apostasized, and proposed to lead the Greenback cam-

THE SALE OF A LONG BRANCH HOTEL.

Long Branch, N. J., Nov. 11 .- The Pavilion Hotel, the oldest hotel in Long Branch, was to-day put up at auction by the Sheriff of Monmouth County, to satisfy a judgment held by the Red Bank Mutual Building and Loan Association. The furniture was all sold to various notel keepers. The hotel was bought in by William Conover, who holds a large mortgage on the property. Mr. Conover is at the head of a company that proposes to erect an iron pier in front of the hotel, and it is

understood that the hotel was purchased in the interest of this company. Governor Morris, the late owner of the Pavilion Hotel, died two weeks ago.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE FUNDS. JUDGE BARRETT DENIES A MANDAMUS. THE BRIDGE MUST BE FINISHED WITHIN THE LIMIT

FIXED BY THE LEGISLATURE, OR THE SOV-EREIGN POWER MUST BE APPEALED TO AGAIN. The motion by Henry C. Murphy, as presideut of the Brooklyn Bridge Company, to compel the City of New York to advance \$1,000,000 for the completion of the bridge has been denied by Judge Barrett. In an elaborate opinion he states the legal question as

follows:

Was the legislative provision in question a mere appropriation, or was it a limitation upon the entire cost? It is urged that where the latter is intended, express words of limitation are generally used. That may be quite true, and it may be a good reason why the implication should be clear and irresistible. But that is all. The legislative intent is not to be ignored because of the form of its expression. Looking at the act, it seems quite p ain that the general powers conferred are subject to the proviso that the bridge is to be fully completed at a cost to the two cities of not more than eight millions of dollars. For a sum (within that limit) to be paid by them they are to have a structure "open to public travel, and with its debts and liabilities fully paid." The entire act, from its illie to the last section, contemplates the completion of the work, and the third section fixes the maximum of expenditure.

Judge Barrett examines at length the other provisions of the law distributing the cost between the Cities of

of the law distributing the cost between the Cities of New York and Brooklyn, and concludes that nothing can be derived from them contradictory to the idea that the legislative latention was to limit the whole future cost

to the cities to \$8,000,000. He says:

It was intimated that even if this be a correct reading of the proviso, a limitation upon the cost was not effected; that the Legislicture, while thus undonotedly limiting the appropriations, simply intended to impress thereon the expression of a desire, enforced by no positive restriction, that the authorized sun should suffice. This idea imputes to the law making power the parriative of mere idle admonition. It is wholly without warrant in the comprehensive and forcible language can played; and if it is sound, we can only say that no limitation upon the cost of a public work can be effected by implication. We must be premitted to add that the position of the trustees really borders upon audification of to the cities to \$8,000,000. He says: on of the trustees really borders upon an diffication of e legislative will; for the relator claims that although e two cities cannot, under the existing law, be required the two cite's cannot, under the cight millions, yet they to pay more tand the cight millions, yet they can be compelled to pay every dollar of the amount without the sligatest hope of receiving in return a completed structure. Thus the Legislature deal completed structure. Thus the Legislature deal completed structure. Thus amount without the silgatest hope of receiving in return a completed structure. Thus the Legislanter declares that the whole amount to be paid shall not, the trustees that it shall, exceed eight millions. This is what it comes to. The chies are to pay the entire clear millions and receive an unfinished structure. What then I W y, necessarily they must either loss substantially all that has been expended or go on and pay to complete just what the Legislanure has said they shall not, namely, it excess of the eight millions.

Much has been said about the difficulty and mutility of estimating in advance the cost of so great and novel

shall not, namely, in excess of the eight much has been said about the deficulty and mutility of estimating in advance the cost of so great and novel an enterprise. This is suggested as an argument against an intention to limit the cost. But where is the difficulty in fixing some limit, and why should any public work be authorized until the nower that imposes the burden has counted the cost, so far, at least, as to be able to fix a fair maximum? In the present instance, however, there could have been no difficulty, for the reason that when the Logislature noted the experiment was not in its inception, plans and estimates having been made long before, and, in fact, nearly five notifions of dollars having already been expended upon the work. How natural and reasonable that a limit upon the cultic cost should then be fixed. As to the wisdom of public trusts there surely can be no As to the wisdom of this limiting municipal servants in the execution of public trusts there surely can be no doubt, and the Court should favor a construction which tends to check improvidence and waste. Let the official keep strictly within his statutory authority. It the work cannot be done with the means afforded, that is, within the prescribed limits, let it stop until the sev-ercian power can again be appealed to.

After discussing some merely technical questions, he idds, as his conclusion :

Without specially considering the charges of waste and xtravagance, or the other points presented in opposi-

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING IN CONNECTICUT.

COUNTING IN A DEMOCRATIC REPRESENTATIVE AT HUNTINGTON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] BRIDGEPORT, Nov. 8 .- Probably there is not a corner of the country where the Domoeratic fraud-shrickers are so energetic in their inher of love, and so persistent, as in this section of this little State. But today to see a Democrat in Bridgeport is to behold a man who does not feel well. The loss of the State last Tuesday, and particularly the complete failure of the IVth Congressional District to respond to the old procession and the election of Mr. Miles to Congress, the first Republican Representative from this district in years, were disheariening enough, but a little circumstance which became public yesterday was the last straw. Huntington is a town a few railes from here, and the contest there Tuesday was close. When the result was figured up, the Republicans were gratified to learn that their State ticket had received 36 majority over the Democratic candidate for Governor, but sur-prised that Mr. Perry, the Republican candidate for Representative in the Legislature, was about 50 votes behind Wheeler, his Democratic opponent. This startled the Republicans, and led Mr. A. B. Ruggies, the efficient chairman of the Republican Committee to look into the matter. He hunted the highways and the byways, and questioned the legal voters until he discovered that a majority of them had voted for Perry, the Republican candidate. The Democratic moderator or box-tender heard of what was in the wind, and finding his little game discovered, went to Mr. Ruggles and confessed that he best out enough Republican bullots and slopped in ered, went to Mr. Ruggles and cenfessed that he kept cart enough Republican ballots and shipped in chough Democratic to carry his man through safety. He felt badly waen he found he was discovered, he wept like a child. He even supplemented this by a clincher, in the form of an additional statement to the effect that he wouldn't have had it hoped for \$10,000. To be sure we are left in palnial doubt as to whether he meant the detection or the crime by "it." He was willing to let the whole matter drop, and with a becoming magna-nimity proposed that such a course should be taken. The officers of the law were not dropping such things to any great extent just them, and the official was arrested and marche off, repentance, region and all, to answer a few questions which will be asked at the proper time. The Democratic leaders were demoralized and tried to condoug the fraid. They proposed to Mr. Ruggles is a shrewd man—his conduct in Busing out the fraid shews that—and he declined. A Republican Representative warming a seat in the new Capito at Hartford this year is worth half a dozen prospective Republican Representatives, who might never be able to do any more than stand around in the cold outside and admire the architecture of the building.

THE CINCINNATI MUSICAL COLLEGE.

SUCCESS OF THE CHAMBER CONCERTS-STUDENTS ADMITTED TO THE COLLEGE AND APPLICATIONS MADE-THE ENTERPRISE ESTABLISHED.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. CINCINNATI, Nov. 9 .- The College of Music of Cincinnati is rapidly reaching that stage of its exist nce in which it may be truly said to have thrown off its swaddling clothes. Its growth has been so rapid as to surprise some of its most sangume progenitors, and there has accompanied this growth a solidity—financially speaking-very satisfactory to those gentlemen who have stood sponsors to the infant. The chamber concerts, that are to be a distinguishing feature of the enterprise, promise to be very successful. Mr. Neff, the treasurer, informed me that the subscriptions the first day they were opened to the public reached nearly \$6,000. I don't doubt that Mr. Thomas's salary and all the expenses of the orchestra will be defrayed from fund without the necessity of using any of the college funds proper for this purpose. There will be twelve of these concerts during the season, and upon each occasion a rehearsal of the concert will be given in the afternoon of the day pravious to the one an conneed for the concert, in which every number will be endered as completely as at the following concert. This arrangement is intended for the accommodation of those overs of music residing in the suburbs, and cities like Dayton and Hamilton, who would be able to attend the The subscription price for all the concerts and renears-als is placed at \$12, which is certainly reasonable. I un-derstand that there were a large number of single tickats is placed at \$12, which is certainly reasonable. I understand that there were a large number of single taketes and at the concert Thursday night. If this continues the success of all the plans would be assured. The andience Thursday night was estimated at from 2,000 to 2,500 people—a number that would crowd Pike's Opera House inconveniently—but in the vast auditorium of the Music Hall seemed to be merely a moderately large audience. Miss Cary's appearance in opera the same evening doubtiess drew away many persons. The managers of these concerts have appointed two intermissions of at least 15 minutes each during the programme, which will no doubt be improved by the audience for social purposes. There are said to be only four of the men whom Thomas brought from New-York now in the orchestra. Thomas has succeeded in one undertaking that has herotofore been considered hopeless, that is in harmonizing our many excellent German instrumentalists and unting them in the present orchestra.

Colonel Nichols and Mr. Neff told me yesterday that nearly 200 pupils had been aiready enrolled in the college at an average fee of \$100 each. This income, with proceeds from come or theket sales, will give \$25,000 or \$80,000, and that amount being assured there will be no deficiency at the end of the session. Pupils are coming in constantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly. Mr. Neff showed me a pile of letters he had received from all points of the compass maxing inconstantly of the widespread interest that is taken in unis enterprise.

A Kentucky farmer writes to the local newspaper, complaining of the low price of dairy products and adds: "I shall not sell my eggs for eight cents a dozen—it don't pay for the wear and tear of the hen." A drunken passenger in one of the trains A drunken passenger in one of the training yeaterday neard the brakeman cry out "Utica! Twenty minutes for refreshments!" and exclaimed: "Utica Utica! Ob, yes, I know—Utica is a smail town on the Central Road—with only three inhabitants—Governor Seymour, Senators Roscoe Conkling and Francis Kernani! Yes; I know Utica!"—[Utica Herald.

FRANCIS MURPHY'S WORK. A PRAYER-MEETING AND A LECTURE.

THE FIRST OF THE NOON GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MRETINGS-INCIDENTS OF THE SERVICES-HOPES OF THE ADVOCATES OF THE CAUSE.

The first of the midday temperance meetings was held yesterday in the vestry of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church. It was well attended, and much interest was manifested. The bedy of the church was filled at the evening session. Mr. Murphy finished the story of his life, and appealed to those present to give their aid to the cause. A number signed the pledge at the close of the meeting.

INCIDENTS AND SPEECHES.

Shortly before 12 o'clock there were about sixty people in the vestry-room of the Seventh Street Methodist Episcopal Church-old men and young men, some of them collaries and sadly out at the elbows. women evidently prepared to do thorough work for the cause, and, in fact, representatives of almost every class of society. "Come up together, boys, please. We are few to-day, and must get together to sing well," said Mr Murphy, with a pleasant smile, beckening to those sitting at the back and sides of the room. All gathered around the speaker, and sang "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," to the accompaniment of a small organ. "Brother and Sister Willson will now sing 'I Will Sing of My Redeemer,' and may God bless them, " Brother and Sister Willson will now sing said Mr. Murphy. The song was sometimes interrupted by enthusiastic listeners, Mr. Murphy on one occasion throwing in a "bless His name," after the word "Re deemer.

Mr. Murphy read the fifth chapter of Matthew, and commented on the beautudes as he read. "What a mee thing it is," said he, "to have a peacemaker in the ueighborhood; and what a contrast there is b-tween a peacemaker and a busybody who is continually making trouble. God made His sun to shine on the Just and or the unjust, and so it is the duty of every Christian to make the sunstaine of his life and goodness shine on all. May God make us to understand these words and to profit by them." Then shutting the Bible, he said: "I will now ask the pastor of this church, and may God bless him, to lead in prayer." During every prayer Mr. Murphy knelt on one knee, and rested his arm on the little organ. Another song was sung, and Mr. Murphy asked his dear sou Edward" to pray. When the speaker asked that wisdom and discretion be given to his father, be was a most stopped by the fervent "Amens!" attered by those on and about the platform. Another brother then added his petition, praying with great earnestness that there might be no differences of opinion among the leaders in this work, which he hoped wou'd rid New-York, "the heart of crime," of the curse of intemperance. Mr. Murphy then prayed, kneeling as before, and asked God's help and thanked Illm for the words of cheer which he had heard from men who were strangers to him. A quiet "That's what we want," and "Good," were heard at intervals. " Bless the dear old City of Pittsburg, where they are now praying for us, and keep Edward near tay heart," he concluded. "The mistake of the temperance work," began Mr.

Murphy, stepping forward with a gental lock, and speaking in a pleasant voice, "has been that we have not riven the men a cance to relate their experiences after they have saided the pledge. The pastor of a charch always follows up his flows and looks after their comfort. Now we, in this work, should do the same. We should take these men by the hand and encourage them. Don't be atraid to fouch them because they used to drink. It is not a difficult task. I believe in the mercy and love of God, because, I suppose, I have received them, and we must all be merciful Never yet have I met a mother who has cultrely given up her losy. It is the son who is a little disappated that always gives the trouble. A mother once said to me, "Why, if my boy did not drink! would be the happing and push forward the good work. I have no doubt there are men here who have not had a mouthinf of breakfast. We out thelp these men—men who are sing-Murphy, stepping forward with a genial look, and re are men here who have not had a mouthint of sakins. We conduct help these men—men who are strug-or against an appetite for drills, and yet who are thout food. We must help them as Caristians, for the

rora is God's not mine."

The hour was almost ended when Mr. Murphy called

tleman behind him, he said, brinder, we wark, your blessing." When I arose this morning in Newark," said this person, J. C. Nôbes, "and read in the morning paper that Mr. Murchy was in Newfork, organizing another temperance movement, I couldn't stay away, and started at once for take church," and then turning to Mr. Murphy, he placed his mand on his bowed head, and said, "God bless you and your work."

Mrs. Willson, the slater of Mr. Bliss, who was killed in the railroad accident at Ashtabula, then said a few words expressive of her interest in the work. During the meeting Mrs. Willson accompanied the singing, and at the close of the heur she was engaged in earnest conversation with some of the ladies present.

"Brother Blatt" was then called upon for a word. He grose in the middle of the aumence, which by this time had begat at the frond Lake meeting. "It was one continual Sunday," said he, provoking a smile on the farce of many. The benebration was then personated.

At the close of the meeting many pressed about Mr. Newby and being greeted with a hearty slake of the were ragged and whose hair was uncombed, unfolded a dirty pietice, dated at Philadelphio and with Mr. Murphy's signature, and showed it with evident pleasure. All were urged to sign the little pieces or pasteboard, and several consented. "The secret of Mr. Murphy's success and of the success of the success which ne leads," said a gentleman at the close of the meeting, "is that he is so kind and pleasant. There is nothing sector an about the meetings. Everyone here is impelled by the same sprift. can enter the room without feeling that the of God is in the singing, praying and speaking. The work

EXERCISES OF THE EVENING.

The audience in the evening numbered over 700, and was of the same mixed character as that at the noon meeting. In the second pew from the front sat ten fine oking young cavalrymen from the Regular Army, who signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. On the signed the pledge at the close of the meeting. On the platform were the Rev. J. G. Gidler, paster of the church, Mr. and Mrs. Willsen, with the little organ that had been used in the vestry at noon, and the Rev. Mr. Conway. Mr. Mughly, as usual, wore a frock cost and white tie, and seemed to be in the best of spirits. A song, "He Will tilee Me," suns with much distinctness by Mr. and Mrs. Willson, and the "Trundle-bed," by Mrs. Willson, were listened to in silence, and received much applaces. Mr. Murphy read the xilith chaoter of 1st Coronthians, which relates to "Charity." "They ten me the word is love in Greek" but charity does very well. I'm not much of a Greek schoar," he added with a frank smile.

"I am very much encoaraced," continued Mr. Marphy, "by the way in when we have been received in your city, and by the numbers who have signed our pledge. I know I am in the Landon of America, where

has charity does very well. I'm not much of a Greek rehour," be added with a trank saide.

"I am very much encouraged," continued Mr. Mar phy, "by the way in when we have been received in your city, and by the numbers who have signed our piedge. I know I am in the London of America, where there are many attractions to take men away from piedge signing, but we hope tor the best. I want to express my adchiedness to the price. I hape you will all become readers of this campaign against intemperance, and will cut the accounts from the papers and paste them in a scrap-book. I have such a book that nothing would tempt me to part from. I will teil you the rest of my life-story. I should like to take you to zone field where flowers are bhooming and birds are singue, but I am impelled to dwell on a topic not so agreeable in the hope of resculm; some who are cursed by the habit of druking. There is a glorious life of usefulness for all who will help them-elves."

Mr. Murphy then gave a vivid description of his history after he was thrown into the Portland [all. "It is impossible to kill a man," said he. "so long as there is any one who loves him. No Christian woman should leave her busianed. I never would have been heard from if my wife had deserted me"—with faltering voice and tears in his veya—"She staved with me to comfort me. My wife and family were staving, when a few kind men secured my release. As Mr. Perry shook my hand, and said, "God bless you," he left \$100 in it, which he said was a little contribution of my freends to help me. [Apphause.] When I reacaed home I found my wife waiting for me, and we fell down and prayed for arength to keep the pledge. Heaven heiping me, I never will taste or sell another drop for all time te come. [Cries of "Amen."]

"Men." the speaker added, "you need the strength derived from prayer to battle with this demon. I would I had the power to describe the fascination of the cap; how it works as a flash of lightning and moduless its victims. No paysiena but the King of Kings can care [Great applause.] on!" shouted Mr. Murphy. " and sign the

piedge," and many went up. Other remarks were made by Chauncey Shaffer, who wanted the young men "to take no more liquor in their caskets, to get married and stay at home evenings." John C. Blair also said a few The meetings will be continued this week at noon and

ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY ELECTION OF OFFICERS The St. Nicholas Society held its annual

neeting for the election of officers at Delmonico's last evening. There was a very full attendance. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Robert G. Romsen; Vice-Presidents-1st, Edward

F. De Laucey, 2d, Abraham R. Lawrence, 3d, Nathantel P. Balley, 4th, John Jay; Treasurer, Edward Scheil; Scoretary, John C. Mills; Assistant Sceretary, Prederick J. De Peyster; Chaplains—The Rev. Thomas E. Veruilye, D. D., the Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Physicians—Abram Dubols, M. D., T. Mazack Cacesceman, M. D.; Consolting Physicians—James Anderson, M. D.; James R. Wood, M. D.; Managers—Frederic De Peyster, Aaron B. Havs, Augustus Schell, William Remsen, Benjamin H. Field, John F. Hrving, James M. McLean, Carlisle Norwood, Richard E. Moont, Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., Augustus R. Macdonough, Alexander Humilton, Jr.; Stewards—Cornelis Vanderbil, Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Eugene Schleffelin, Robert Sinyresant, John Schuyler, James W. Beekman, Stuyvesant Fish.

A NEW MAGNETIC FORCE.

TWO CLAIMANTS FOR A STRANGE INVENTION. J. L. CHAPMAN DENIES MISS HOSMER'S REPORTED RIGHT TO THE DISCOVERY OF A NEW MOTOR-HIS RETICENCE ABOUT THE MACHINE.

A London correspondent recently described at length several inventions of Miss Hosmer, the sculptor, which it was said would give her a place among inventors equal to that which she now occupies in sculpture. Among others, is named the discovery of a new exhibition of electrical force, which Miss Hosmer had found to exist in the magnet-something so entirely novel, that even its existence has never been known to other inventors and experimenters, and that this new force could be made available so easily, that a valuable motor would eventually be developed from it. This was no sooner published than a card appeared denying Miss Hosmer's right to claim such an invention in the most emphatic though quiet way. This card was signed by J. L. Chapman, of West Twenty-eighth-st., this city. Mr. Chapman was called upon last evening, to learn if possible why he felt compelled to make so decid. I a refutation of Miss Hosmer's claim, Mr. Chapman said he regretted that by instructions of his attorney he could not make any explanation whatever for the press nutil certain formalities necessary to secure his patent had been complied with. He is a good looking gentleman of about thirty-five years of age, with the easy address of a mag who has seen much of the world, and the numistakable air of an artist whose study is the beautiful, while two well developed bamps on either side of his head in the place where phrenologists locate constructiveness, seem to show that nature has given him a love for mechanics.

Mr. Chapman said: "I am an American, and have always been proud to claim that title, although I know so little of the country and its people from personal observation, I was born in this country, but went t Europe when but five years of age, and have lived there ever since, so that I know my native land only tifrough correspondence, and the pleasant friends which it has been my good fortune to meet abroad. My home has been most of the time in the

pleasant friends which it has been my good fortune to meet abroad. My home has been most of the time in the city of Rome, yet I have been in all the great centres of Europe and have spent much time in London. I have a love for mechanics, which it has given me much pleasure to gratify and which I consider my pirthright as an American, for the Americans are the typical inventors of the world, no other people being at all comparable to us in that respect. The English are inventors to a degree, but they have not the bright, original ideas of the Americans; they take many American inventions and improve them, but their genus is of a different class, and tacy are notiphly and underlined in the American ideas in mechanics. At my studio in Rome tare is one room fitted up as a workshop, with lathes, work-benches and all apolitances of a first-class shop, and there I spend many hours working out mechanical ideas from, pure love of it.

"I have known hiss Hosmer," he added, "for years. See has visited my studio and workshop, and knows of many of my inventions beside this one of the new motor, but I must possure, we claim to eay anything about this matter beyond what has appeared in my letter, denying her right to the invention. The correspondent in London may have stated things as facts which Miss Hosmer did not we rank now commed. I can say nothing further than this, until Miss Hosmer has had an opportunity to disclaim what has been published as authorized by her, and then my lips will be unscated. I would consider it a broade of the friendship which has existed between us for so long, to believe for an instant lift. Miss Hosmer chains this discovery as her own, and any very sure thin she will the tenth my invention is, cannot be made public yee, for the reason that I am having it seemed to me by keivers patent, and wish to have these perfected before it is shown to the world."

"But is it not sessible that Miss Hosmer has also made an invention which, by the description, you are conforming to the miss and more from a pe

magnet, which can be used as a matter. If Mess Hosmer chains a motor from a permanent magnet, as her own invention, it is faise; but I do not believe she will. She will hasten to correct the statement made by the correspondent who woobably sacrificed truth to enthusiasm."

"Will not your claim of power generated from permanent magnets conflict with the Waitines, Brush, Gramme and other magneto-electric macaines!"

"No; ther, it is true, do something of the kind, but they require a powerful motor to set them in motion before electricity can be generated. My invention is a motor, not a machine requiring force to propei it. It generates force. I am sorry that it cannot be explained fully now, but by advice of my counsel I can say nothing about it in detail until it is ready for public inspection, which will be not many weeks hence. In my sublished setter will be seen a dennal of Miss Hosmer's claim, if she claims a force from the permanent magnet. I have not read the London letter myself, and on not know exactly what it says, but it was mentioned to me that such an invention sea claims a day being a subject of the permanent magnet.

but it was mentioned to inc that such an invention was claimed for her, and my altorney advised me to make the public charge against her claim. That have done, an I will wait until she has had that to correct the statement made for her."

"This invention," said Mr. Chapman, in concinsion, "is not a recent thought; it has been in my munifor years, but has only taken shape within the last two years, and even yet is not quite perfect as a machine.

able shape. It will be a revelation to the mechan-world by its simplicity and fo ee and perfect novelty.

RELATIONS OF THE RAILROADS.

RESULTS OF THE LATEST CONFERENCE. In regard to the published statement that Costern railroad companies were cutting freight rates a New-York and other scaboard cities, and that no satisfactory results had been attained at the recent con vention of railroad managers, Commissioner Fink said last evening that, so far as his information extended, he knew nothing of any cutting in rates on freight. Passenger rates had been reduced by nearly all the roads, but freight rates had been undisturbed.

Concerning the conference Mr. Fink said: "A pool may be considered established on east-bound freight from Chicago and Cinchmati. The division of the pusiness has not been recided upon, but freight from Chicago and Cinchmati. The division of the ousiness has not been cecided upon, but the roads have agreed to form a pool, and the percentages will be fixed on the basis of the business done by them. If the roads should be unable to agree upon their percentages, the division will be determined by arbitration, and the decision will sovern all the traffic of the roads. The extension of the posing system has not been found impracticable for the reason that it has not yet been tried at all, and there is yet no bans of calculation on which to establish a pool."

A prominent railroad officer, who was present during the conference, and that the Chicago roads seemed to be very desirous of completing the pooling scheme, and that the only reason for delay was the necessity of agreemy upon the division of the business.

It was said yesterday, however, by a person familiar with railroad matters, that the conference was "a mere stock-joiding affair," but that it had not had the expected effect on the market. "Custing rates?" he said—

ith railroad matters, that the conference was " a me ock-jobbing affair," but that it had not had the octed effect on the market. " Cutting rates I" he said "of course the roads are cutting rates!" he said—
"of course the roads are cutting rates. I just now had
in my hand a voucher for a rebate of \$4,000, which reduced the actual rate to 18 cents. The conference was a
complète failure in everything it attempted to accompitsh."

ANOTHER WAR IN PASSENGER RATES.

It is officially reported that the Western roads at Chicago and Cincinnati are "cutting" passenger rates, the movement having been storted at the former city. It began in emigrant rates from New-York and has extended to the general passenger traffic. The Attantic and Great Western Road has reduced the price of first-cines tickets from Chechant to New-York to \$7, a reduction of \$11 from the schedule rates, and the Wabash, Indianapolts and \$2. Louis, and Fan Handle lines have also correspondingly reduced rates. A pretence of maintaining rates is made by some roads at C.i. cago and \$2. Louis, by selling tickets at the regular tariff and giving the purchaser an order on New-York agents to refund sufficient money to make the trip fare only \$7. Pfissenger agents here express fears of an extensive warfare between with 110. former city. It began in emigrant rates from New-York Presenger agents here express fears of an extensive warfare between rival lines on general passenger busi-

TEMPERANCE CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE

SEVERAL ADDRESSES AND PAPERS BY LEADING

SPIRITS-THE CRUSADE QUILT PRESENTED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 11,-In the Woman's National Christian Temperance Union to-day congratu-latory letters were read from several State Unions, and reports from standing committees were made and adopted. Mrs. Mary E. Burt, of Brooklyn, chairman adopted. Mrs. Mary E. Burt, or Brooklyn, chairman of the Committee on "Ont-door Gospel Work," submitted a report of the work done in the various States which showed decided progress. Mrs. Talbot, of Massachusetts, read a report of the reduits of the work of the Temperance Unious in their endeavors to effect total abstinence at banquets, prenics and entertainments, and the removal of wine from private tables. Much good has followed their work, and much more is anticipated.

Mrs. Mary T. Stone, of Connecticut, read a report concerning her visit to Stockholm and Paris. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. Mary T. Stone, of Connecticut, read a report con-cerning her visit to Stockholm and Paris. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Stone.

Mrs. M. A. Woodbrudge, of Ohio, from the Committee on Memorials and Petitious, made a report showing the work of the committee in endeavoring to effect the pa-sage of a bill through Congress known as the Home Protection bill, asking the appointment of a committee to investigate the manufacture and sale of liquor in every State. every State.

Mrs. Hannah Whitehall Smith, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution which was unsaimously adopted, expressing thankfulness at the harmony of the convention, and piedging the delegates to renewed effort.

At the afternoon season a presentation of the "Cru-

At the afternoon session a presentation of the "Cru-sade Quilt," which was exhibited at the International Temperance Convention in Philadelphia, in 1876, was formally made to Mrs. Ediza J. Thompson, of Hilisboto, Ohio, the first crusader. The presentation speech was made by Miss F. E. Willard, of Chicago.

COLLEGE ATHLETIC SPORTS BOATING AT HARVARD. SATURDAY & SCRATCH RACES-THE PROSPECT OF SENDING A CREW TO ENGLAND. PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBENELL CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 9 .- The Fall scratch races of the Harvard Boat Cub took place at lags water to-day over the Boathernse Course on Charica

River. The water was roughened by a strong wind, and the air was by no means warm. A large crowd of stu-dents, however, were in attendance, and in spite of the inclement weather, showed their enthusiasm by fre-quent applianse. A large number of Freshmen entered for their scratch sixes; three boats were filled, and drew positions in the following order: No. 1-Torry bow, Kent 2, Hoar 3, Kane 4, Chalfaut 5, Bartlett stroke; No. 2-Perkins bow, Dean 2, Guilteras 3, Baldwin 4, Lawrence 5, Babeock stroke; No. 3-Warnet bow, Dickon 2, Eidridge 3, Townsend 4, Bowen 5, Hort stroke, The Inside crew led to the beach of the beach or the least of the le Hort stroke. The inside crew led to the bouthouse, closely pressed by the other two, who made a neck and neck race to the upper stake. No. 3 crew turned first, and followed Bartlett's crew, spurting hard up to them. Bartlett's crew won in 7:12, with Hoyt's crew a close second, and Babcock's crew a fair third. In the 'Versity scratch sixes—Peabody, Law School, as stroke, with Thomas, '79, bow; Watson, '80, 2; Hammond, '81, 3; Freeland, '81, 4, a. d Bancrott, Law School, 5; rowed against Jacobs, '79, of the Varsity, as stroke, with Atkinson, '81, bow; Brandegee, '81, 2; Trim-ble, '79, 3; Trimble, '80, 4, and Smith, '79, 5. From the start to the boathouse the two crews made a bot ruce, but from this point Jacobs's crew gained perceptibly turned first, and started for home with a lead of four lengths. This lead was diminished by hard rowing in Peabody's boat, but Jacobs won in 6:50. For the sungicscull race, Goddard, '79, the champion sculler of the col-lege, sione appeared. He rowed over the course, however, and in spite of the lumpy water made the credit. able time of 6:46. The last race was the 'Varsity scratch fours. Two boats started : No. 1-Hammond, 81, bow; Goddard, '79.2; Peabody, Law School, 3, and Bancrott, Law School, stroke. No. 2-Atkinson, '81, bow; Brandegee, '81, 2; Trimble. '80, 3, and Jacobs. '79, stroke. Baneroli's crew got away first, and led by three lengths at the upper stake, but owing to the fact that the outside buoy had drifted down stream, Jacobs's crew turned first, and by hard rowing came home two lengths ahead; time, 7:30 Boating matters are lively at Harvard just at present.

The prospect of sending a crew to England has awakened much enthusiasm, and last week was an eventful one in regard to boating matters. At the dinner in Beston is honor of the '78 crew, it was voted, subject to the ratifihonor of the '78 crew, it was voted, subject to the raidcallon of the Boat Club meeting, to accept Cornell's challenge, if she would row at New London, and also to arrame, if soes ble, a race with Columbia. The treasurer
of the club, Mr. Roberts, was instructed to ope-, unofficially, a correspondence with Cambridae and Oxford,
looking toward a race with one or both of these universities, in case Harvard is successful in the home races.
This-action has been ratified by the Beat Club,
and it is well enough to see what chace there as of Harvard's going to England. Among the under-graduates,
and also among the graduates, who have piedged the
funds for that purpose, there is a strong deefre that a
crew should be sent. It is the general feeling, however,
that Cornell ought first to be vanquaned. A few, to
be sure, especially among the graduates who were in
colege when the '99 crew were braten by Oxford, care
only to see an inter-university race between Oxford, and
Harvard, but the indjority, among others the crew themserves, wonid preser to have a clear title to the championship, if that means anything, in this country; so that
in case any one of the stree colleges with whom harvard
inces to row at new-London should beat her, it may be
denoted if Harvard will go abrond. Again, Mr. Waston,
the coach of the Harvard crew for the past two years, is
unwilling to go to England with the crew. If he should
persist in his view, then this would be another drawback.
Some of the old '78 crew also seem reluctant to cave
their sindles for rowing again, and of course Harvard
would not care to venture across the ocean without no
best crew whice say possesses. In case these conditions
are fulfilled, viz.; That Yale, Cornell and Columbia are
beaten, that Mr. Waston will couch the crew wind and the pression are
rately propect of an English macie, is on it is understood
toat Oxford, at any rate, is not unwilling to row Harvard
any time when Harvard can claim to be the representative-American college crew. ca ion of the Boat Club meeting, to accept Cornell's chaltative-American conlege crew.

* FOOT-BALL AT YALE. THE YALE TEAM DEFEATS TRINITY BY TWO GOALS

AND SIX TOUCH-DOWNS TO NOTHING. FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE THIBUNE,

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 9 .- The second foot-ball game of the season in New-Haven was won by Yale over Trinity this afternoon. The day was unfortunate, a strong cold wind blowing across the grounds during the greater part of the game. The Trinity team being com-posed of only claven men, and the Yale men desiring to play with their fifteen, the four Yale substitutes played on the Tringy side. At about ten minutes before 3 the game opened by a kick-off by Trinity, who had the north goal, which was a little less favorable than the south goal. In five minutes Moorhead made a good play for Yale and secured a touch-down. The ball was kicked in, and Lamb ran it over the line, making another touch-down a minute later. Peters tried to kick the goal, but missed it, Lamb securing the ball and touching it down; Peters again tried the goal and succeeded. Time of first goal, 12 minutes.

After very little delay the ball was again kicked off by

Trinity, and some lively work followed. Hell made a due throw for Yale, and Perkins a beautiful dedge and run for Trinity. Then followed in quick succession brilliant runs for Yale by Tuompion, Brown and Watson, and time was called on account of the injury of one of the Ya'e men playing on Trinity's side. Bacon retired from the field with a cut over his righ eye, and- a Trinity man took his place. Hardof the Yale team, was also hurt, but it did not prevent him from going into the field again end fluishing the game. The ball was started and went toward Y de's goal, but the tide was turned by a fine run by Wakeman, one of Yale's backs. Trinity made a oneh down for safety, and Crouch, a Yale man on the Trinity teem, made a noticeable run. The ball soon came back to Trinity's goal, and Moorhead ran it over the line, outling it down. The Trinity judge claimed a foul touching it down. The Trinity judge claimed a foal back in the field, and the referee allowed the claim. Thompson made a run for Yale, and gave the ball to haton, who ran it over the lune, but Wilcox, of Trinity, by an axionishing play got the buil away from him and touched it down for safety. Again the ball was started, and Wilcox and Potwin for Trinity; an it well up the field, passing it to Hill in Yale men on Trianty's team), who carried it some distance on. Brown soon got it, and made another touch-down for Yale; goal kicked by Peters in thirty minutes. No more goals were obtained, but Yale got several more touch-downs. When time was called the score stood: Yale, 2 goals and 6 touch-downs; Trinity, 0 scals, 0 touch-downs, In addition to the two on which goals were made, Yale made three more touch-downs, which were ruled out by previous touls, and Trinity was compelled to make ten touch-downs for safety.

Yale missed her captain, Camp, who was at Cambridge, arranging the preliminaries of the Harvard game, which is to come off the 23d, and who usually kicks the goals. In his absence Thompson acted as cantain in the most satisfactory manner. The referee was Mr. A. C. Bushnell, of Yale, "74; Trinity's judge, Mr. Russell; Yale's, Mr. Clark, '80. The Trinity toam is much heavier than the Amberst team Yale played against last week, and there are more good players; in short, makes a remarkably fine showing for such a small college.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S INDICTback in the field. and the referee allowed the claim.

EX-GOVERNOR CHAMBERLAIN'S INDICT-WMENT.

The Charleston News and Courier, referring to the recent indictment of ex-Governor Chamberlain, quotes from Mr. Chamberlain's statement made while he was a candidate for Governor in 1874. In this statement Mr. Chamberlain refers to the ideas tical transactions which are now made the basis of the present indictment. The extract given will show the view then taken by Mr. Chamberlain. The News and Courier says:

show the view then taken by Mr. Chamberiam. The News and Courier says:

The Land Commission laws require the Advisory Board to appoint a Land Commissioner, who shall "hold office in the pleasure of the board," and shall in "all the dutes imposed upon him be guided by their mstructions and advise," and "any purchase or sale of properly made without their advice or consent shall not be vand." Mr. Chamberiam, then Attorney-General, was a member of the Advisory Board, and, with Parker and Neagle, signed the applications for the purchase of the Hell-Hole tract. The hae of his detence is indicated by his statement on the subject in a letter published in Agust, 1874. In this letter he says: "I frankly say that I have always regretted exceedingly the action widel I was led to take, in some instances, as a member of the Advisory Board of that Commission, but I deny that in any instance I netted carelessly or disnonestly. I was, as a member of the purchases of land recommended by the Land Commission. Of course I could have no personal knowledge of any tract of land purchased for the State. I acted from the necessity of the case saley sequently I learned that some of the lands purchased for the State. I acted from the necessity of the case saley sequently I learned that some of the lands purchased were not worth the price paid, but no member of that board can be charged with dereliction of duty on that account, unless it can be shown that he had some knowledge, or had some reason to believe or suspect, tant the information presented to him was incorrect, or that the parchases were improper or undesirable at the tune they were made. In the case, for instance, of the Schley (Hell-Hole Swamp) purchases, so-called, the board was informed by persons who were certainly competent to lindge, and who were directed by the board to make informed by persons who were certainly competent to indeed, and who were directed by the board to make informed by persons who were certainly competent to indeed, and who were directed by the board t

The fools are not all dead yet; but the Fist Fools are pretty sick.—[Springfield, Onlo, Republic.